

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5877

第三十八年八月十三日

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

五拜禮

號八十月九年九百一十

\$50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTON.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIK-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits:
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [23]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sb. Tael 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hankow.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.
Jacob S. H. Stern.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR OF DISCOUNT GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,874.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tagal, Pecalongan, Pascoerang, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achean), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 1% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

8 & 10, Ice House Road—Telephone No. 812.

WILL OPEN ON 1ST OCTOBER NEXT.

The Most Luxurious, Quiet and Comfortable Private Residence.

Absolutely free from the Nerve-torturing Noises of the Streets of the City.

Forty Large Rooms Elegantly Furnished.

Matron in attendance. Excellent Cuisine.

Terms very moderate.

Tel. Address "Grand."

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [25]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

STERLING \$1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$11,000,000

SILVER \$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

E. Shelling, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq. C. R. Leemann, Esq.

C. G. R. Broderick, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W. S. Gubbay, Esq.

W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 1% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

TOTAL £3,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

Do. 6 months, 3 per cent.

Do. 3 months, 2 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " " " "

3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports } 19th Sept. } See Special Advertisements.
MALTA }
Capt. H. Powell }
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SUMATRA } About 26th } Freight and
YOKOHAMA } Capt. E. W. Bruce } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ARBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER"
BOOTS & SHOES.



"WALK OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE

PERFECT IN FIT,

COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Ask for KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [140]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [65]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [147]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRIZE, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [147]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,303 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,881 Tons, and "NANNING," 1,569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 20th September.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [140]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Lunch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO— THE MANAGER & AGENT.

HONGKONG, 16th July, 1907. [140]

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [140]

RECEIVED: 1969 APR 11 1969

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

THIS WEEK.

First Consignment
of
Novelties
for
The Fall.

Fashions
of
To-day.

NEW GOODS
IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

Exclusive
New
Productions.

Prevailing
Styles
from
London
and
Paris.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

Public Companies.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, TO-MORROW, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAURIE & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [307]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the C. Y. HALL, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [309]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th September, at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [340]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [1]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
or Factory

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
or Factory

SHAWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [195]

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to

order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

AND

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong. [45]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOFR

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 40 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engravings, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

contours is a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [109]

VANDALISM IN CHINA.

It is with no little satisfaction that we learn of a movement on foot to check the vandalism that has made its appearance in China of recent years. During the upheaval caused by the Boxer outbreak it was inevitable that pillage and destruction should run riot for a time, for normal distinctions between *sumum* and *sumum* to become numbed amid the lust of fighting; but the unfortunate episodes of those days can form no precedent for subsequent visitors to this country. No doubt the work of destruction begun in 1900 has encouraged the minor depredations of latter-day vandals, for the morale of a certain type of curio-hunter can be expected to be proof against the flogging of a claw or no ear from a statue that has already lost a leg or a tail. The offence argues often thoughtlessness rather than viciousness, and for this reason will, in most cases, be amenable to an appeal to the better sense of the perpetrator. Inasmuch as the evil has to be laid exclusively to the door of the foreigner, it is right that steps to check it should be initiated by foreign enterprise. The present movement, as we understand it, contemplates nothing more than the formation of a Society that would attain sufficient influence to arrest the tendency of travellers towards thoughtless mutilation of China's monuments, and to promote a public sense of responsibility in the matter of their preservation. By placing an authoritative reprimand in public places and upon such monuments as are in danger of mutilation or destruction the greater part of the vandalism that has to be lamented to-day might be stopped. Against more organized destruction on the scale alleged to have been contemplated at one time in connection with the Nestorian tablet at Sianfu more drastic measures will be required; but certainly a path would be cleared for these by the success of the initial movement.

It is more particularly in North China that the great increase in vandalism in recent years is to be noted. Of the thirty-six monoliths at the Ming tombs six are effectually defaced; nearly all the remainder are mutilated, while the white marble tablet of Yung Eoh has a foreign name chiselled upon it. Complaints have been made by the Chinese authorities of outrages of a similar nature in the Temple of Heaven enclosure in Peking; other depredations have led to the closing to visitors of the temple Ta Kiao Tien in the Imperial City. When it is remembered that most of the vandalism at the Ming Tombs has occurred since the opening of the railway to Nankoo less than two years ago, it will be realized that the extension of railways augurs ill for China's monuments unless public interest can be aroused on their behalf. One of the first duties of the proposed society will be to secure corresponding members throughout the Empire, who will help to compile a list of all important antiquities in their neighbourhoods and will indicate the best method of preserving them. Art is international; but the treasures of China can only become a heritage for the world at large when they are known and accurately described. Conditions of travel as well as the relations between Chinese and foreigners have prevented the antiquities of the country from filling adequately their place among the educative influences handed down from the past. It will be a poor service for the West to render to the East, if the advent of the newer civilization should be synonymous with the destruction of the monuments that testify to the best of China's achievements. Unless, however, measures are taken on the lines indicated, we may expect to see the vandalism which has already been noticed with dismay by Chinese and foreigners alike increasing to a disastrous extent.

At first sight it may appear strange that the task of preserving China's monuments and works of art should be allowed to devolve upon foreigners. But apart from the fact that the latter are responsible for the depredations, we have to reckon with the inevitable desire of the Chinese to avoid international complications by enforcing legal penalties against the subjects of other States. It may be doubted, indeed, whether Chinese philosophy makes provision for the novel situation; that a monument which has stood intact for centuries as an object of veneration or reverence to Chinese should excite in the minds of other men merely a desire to desecrate it. Where such destruction affects something which still serves a special purpose, the Temple of Heaven, where the annual sacrifices are still made, or the Ta Kiao Tien, the exclusive side of the Chinese character reveals and the buildings are summarily closed to foreign visitors. But for the statues at the Ming Tombs and similar antiquities no archaeological instincts have been awakened in the country, and it must be the aim of any Society formed to preserve Chinese monuments to arouse the Government to a sense of its responsibility in this matter. Already the apathy of the nation and its inaccessibility to the artistic and to its own interests have allowed the bulk of the memorials bequeathed by a more practical and more energetic generation to fall into a state of almost hopeless disrepair. When we think of the present state of the Grand Canal, and of the temples where unkept priests watch unconcerned the accumulating dust and decay of years, there is little cause for wonder that no organization exists to see to the preservation of possibly meaningless stone relics. But with the introduction of the new order we may hope for a more enlightened attitude towards art and archaeology. Between China's present system of *laissez faire* and the harsh regulations in vogue in Italy and Greece, affecting the removal from these countries of antiquities there is a practical mean, which while not impoverishing the Empire, will allow the world to benefit by China's magnificent heritage. To-day the country's vast wealth in objects of art affords little satisfaction to its own people and less advantage to students abroad. With an appreciation of their value as an educational

factor will come the desire to exhibit them; care will then be taken of the monuments, if it be not too late, and museums will house the portable works of art. Meanwhile a first step in the right direction will have been made, if foreigners endeavour to take under their protection the monuments that China is slow to protect herself.—N. C. D. News.

THE RESTLESS EAST.

The Orient is disproving Tennyson—not only disproving but reversing him. If the present rate is maintained, fifty years of Cathay will soon be better than a cycle of Europe. It is we of the West nowadays who are inert, wrapped in immemorial calm, not to be moved. It is the East that is restless, calumorous, experimental, and excited. Throw your eyes from China to Persia, and wherever it lights upon a patch of the Orient, there it finds commotion. And the commotion, at its root, is of Western origin, the reflex of Western experiences, the resultant of Western influences and propinquity. There are those who deny that Europe ever has influenced Asia or even will, who hold that the domination of sections of Asia by Europeans will not only pass away but will leave no permanent trace behind it, and who are convinced that all the Egyptians have accomplished in India and the Russians in Northern Asia and the French in Southern China will ultimately count for as little as what the Romans accomplished in Britain. The very fact that white men once ruled over parts of the older world will be forgotten or remembered only as a curious historical incident. Europe, according to this view, will be recalled to the mind of the Asiatic of the future, only by the occasional sight of some crumbling work of applied science. But the inner life, the traditional habits and instincts of the Orient will have been left wholly unaffected. There is one dubious return we are now making. We are importing into Asia, or Asia is borrowing from us, a contrivance which is not merely material—the contrivance of representative government. We may yet have to throw over two cherished theories. We may have to give up the idea that the Occident can never influence the Orient, and we may have to abandon the notion that Asia cares nothing for self-government. For what do we see? We see portions of India almost convulsed by a movement for the expansion of popular liberties. We see Russia, which conforms in more ways than one to the Oriental type of State, struggling to obtain and to extend the institutions of democracy. We see the Siamese at Bangkok agitating the same problem. We see China promising herself a Parliament in 22 years' time, and sending out a Commission to report upon the governmental systems of Europe. We see the Philippines working self-government with a vigour that not even a Dublin Convention could exceed, and we see the Japanese in full and practical possession of all those forms of representative rule which we used to be assured no Oriental could either wish for or appreciate.

What is the meaning of so strange a phenomenon? The plain fact is that wherever East and West are in contact, wherever the Oriental is suffering from the aggression of Occidental civilization, wherever he is bethinking himself of how to get rid of this uncomfortable and disquieting supremacy, he is turning with one accord to the device of representative government—probably with some vague idea that representative government is the contrivance which hitherto has buttressed the supremacy of the West, the root-cause, in short, of Occidental victories in peace and war. Some such notion, greatly encouraged, no doubt, by the example, of Japan, appears at any rate to be working in the Oriental mind. To us, of the West, who have had our fill of democratic institutions, and are, if anything, tiring of them, the notion seems absurd enough. But its absurdity is veiled from the Oriental, because he has never yet had a chance of translating it into practice.—Sydney Brooks in *Daily Mail*.

Intimations.

E. R.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS FRIDAY, September 18th, at 9 A.M.

Applications for admission should be made to the HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [845]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on Application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST VALUABLE and Rare Collection of Ancient Coins consisting of those of the Sassanids, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, the Sultans of Delhi (including the Sultans of Bengal) and of the Mughals, the Mughal Emperors, the Amirs of Afghanistan and of Bukhara, the Shahs of Persia, together with other miscellaneous coins of great numismatic interest, beauty and rarity.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA, Supreme Court, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [111]

Intimation.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Conspicuousness, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

OLD BRICK MAISONNE & Co., Hongkong.

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PATHAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [841]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [842]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 18th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1908. [848]

WORDEDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 21st September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1908. [849]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ORIENTAL," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [79]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA,"

Captain von Hoff, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1908. [835]

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Cordouan* and *Charente*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 21st September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and

invigorating.

Undoubtedly the best Beer

brewed in America.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, when sent Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA.

Far from being antagonistic to the immigration of Chinese in America the Government appears to be strongly in the reverse. We can all remember the hubbub that arose over a question of some coolies and others who were refused admission, but now it would seem that conditions have changed. As the *Shing Hai Times* says, referring to this subject, it has hitherto been understood that the immigration officials in America had a perennial cause of complaint in connection with the facility with which the permits in question were obtained by persons not entitled to them, and representations citing this facility as a cause of the mischief, and relating to the difficulty which the officials on the other side of the Pacific were constantly encountering in keeping the influx of immigrants from this side within reasonable limits, had become so frequent as to be monotonous and fatiguing. It is somewhat surprising then, to learn that matters have altered so suddenly and radically in this respect that the American Government has telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu through the American Minister suggesting that the restrictions lately placed by His Honour the Shanghai Taotai, Mr. Tai Nai-huang, upon the issue of permits be less rigorously enforced, complaints having been made, it appears, by Chinese to the U. S. Immigration officials, that if the vigilance of the Taotai in Shanghai were not somewhat relaxed it would soon be so difficult for Chinese to leave Shanghai for the States at all that only

gratification from the northern port would practically cease. The Wai-wu-pu telegraphed to Shanghai about the matter, and having ascertained that the Taotai has only been exercising the care which the regulations prescribe, but which, perhaps, has not always been observed with strictness in the past, the Board has now replied in this sense to American representations, intimating also that the permits in question may now be issued by two officials, namely, H.E. the Viceroy Tuan Fung and His Honour the Shanghai Taotai. The procedure in such cases, as our readers perhaps may not know, that either of the officials mentioned issues a permit, on the strength of which the holder goes to the American Consulate-General, where, upon the production of the permit, a passport is issued in his favour by the Consul-General. The present Taotai realised soon after his assumption of office here that much of the trouble between the United States and China in the past had been due to the ease with which permits to emigrate used to be obtained; and that the measures which he has taken to correct this abuse have been effective is obvious from what we have just described as having recently transpired. We have made some inquiries on the subject and ascertained that since his assumption of office in Shanghai His Honour has only granted about ten per cent of the permits applied for. The need for such a sifting of applications was patent the moment His Honour began to investigate the matter, for, going into it personally, he discovered immediately that in nine cases out of ten the applicants were not what they represented themselves to be. Thus, an application for a "student" would be handed to him and when he asked to see the seeker after knowledge, a vacant-looking, horny handed rustic, with "agricultural labourer" written plainly in every lineament, unable to write his name—and with as much conception of or curiosity concerning the arts and sciences as a water-buffalo—would stand forth and declare that he was the man. Needless to say, his application would be promptly refused, no matter how big the fee the applicant or his sponsor might be willing to contribute to the Chinese exchequer for the favour of the Taotai's endorsement of the application. And so with applying "merchants," "mechanics," "tourists," "professional men," "actors," "conjurers" and all the host of humbugs seeking admission to the United States and applying to the Taotai for assistance in the accomplishment of this purpose. Nine out of every ten made false declarations as to their character, their identity, their object in visiting America and what they proposed to do when they got there. His Honour has "turned them all down," and hence we hear about the novel immigrant grievance in the States, that the Chinese who would confer the favour of their presence on that country have lately been precluded, by the activity and vigilance of a new official in Shanghai, who knows his duty and is determined to perform it, from carrying out that intention as numerous as they were able to do so under the old conditions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ON Monday next the Supreme Court Vacation opens.

His Excellency, Sheng Huan-huai, Chinese Minister to Tokio, arrived there on 16th inst.

For playing for hire outside their defined boundaries, viz., in Victoria instead of Quarry Bay five district ricksha coolies were each fined \$4 to-day.

The Central Government has received a dispatch from H. E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of the Yun-kwei provinces, stating that the anti-monarchists are again becoming active on the Yunnan frontiers.

Viceroy Hsi Shih-chung of Manchuria has refused to receive a deputation, the purpose of which was to urge that the Chinese Government should lay the Kuangchih railway instead of leaving the matter to Sino-Japanese exploitation.

NELSON, A. N. Calvo, a married woman, and Calvo, a barber, both of Hotel Macao, were bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months, at the Magistracy to-day, as the result of an action brought by Mrs. Calvo for assault.

V. R. are informed by the Colonial Secretary that the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations imposed against arrivals from Hongkong at Madras are withdrawn. The restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong at Burmah have also been removed.

WILLIAM FROEN, of 3, Arreval Street, was the complainant in a case against Sapper Harwood, of the Royal Engineers, who was charged with disorderly conduct and behaving in an indecent manner towards the plaintiff, on the 4th inst., whereby a breach of the peace might have been created. The Magistrate adjusted disputants' differences by ordering Harwood to contribute \$10 to the Treasury by way of a fine.

A COAL coolie met his death last night while working on board the steamer *Clarendon*, then lying off Wanchai. The coolie, who cannot be identified, was working at the mouth of one of the holds, when he accidentally slipped and dropped down the hold—a distance of thirty feet. He was picked up unconscious and was placed in a sampan to be sent to hospital, but he expired on landing at the wharf. Death, it is believed, was due to a fractured skull.

AN outbreak of plague is reported among the Chinese at Tongsheng, the site of the Kolp ng Colliery. Seventy deaths are said to have occurred during the past week.

MR. F. Ellis and Mr. E. W. Godfrey are appearing for Mr. H. O'Shea, editor and proprietor of the *China Gazette* in the libel proceedings reported in our special telegram yesterday.

It has been decided by the Central Government to delay the operation of the stamp duty law in deference to the wishes of the majority of the Viceroy and Governors of provinces, who claim that the country is not yet prepared for the new duty.

The Central Government has decided to give a special reward to H. E. Lin Shao-nien, Governor of Honan, as His Excellency has exerted himself to the utmost amongst his confederates of the other provinces, in stamping out the opium smoking vice.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued authorizing H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Special Envoy to the United States, to select ten pieces of rare and antique porcelain, now kept in the ancient Imperial Palaces in Mukden, for presentation to foreign dignitaries during his sojourn abroad.

LI LAU was called upon by Inspector McEwen to answer to two charges preferred against him; these were a rogue and vagabond found in the compound of the Mortuary for an unlawful purpose at 5 p.m., on the 15th inst.; and for trespass. On the first charge Li Lau got off free, but on the second he was fined \$25.

THE second floating dock in Kowloon, constructed by the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, which has been in course of construction since 1906, is now almost completed and is expected to be floated shortly. The dock is 532 feet long and about 100 feet wide, and will accommodate a steamer 300 feet in length and 66 feet in width, with a draught of 26 feet and a tonnage of 12,000.

IN response to a memorial from H. E. Tuan Fung, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, an Imperial Rescript has been issued granting permission to Admiral Sah, Commanding the combined Peiyang and Nanyang Squadrons, and Naval Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung province, to wear a decoration recently conferred upon his Excellency by the Emperor of Japan.

CHUI TAI, a coolie, apparently, aspires to the rank of generalissimo in the prospective Revolutionary Army, and to qualify himself, in an amateur way he possessed himself with 140 rounds of ammunition on the 17th inst. The Hongkong Government has no sympathy with such aspirations and he was accordingly placed under arrest for the unlicensed possession of warlike materials. He was fined \$5.

SHORTLY after three o'clock yesterday afternoon the police had removed to the hospital a fourteen-year-old girl, who had received injuries in the Central Market. The girl—Leung Siao Fan—was descending the steps in Jubilee Street to purchase some fish, when she slipped and rolled to the bottom, injuring her head. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the hospital for treatment.

THE *China Critic* says the Wai-wu-pu has reported to the Council of State Affairs on the two communications from the British Minister protesting against the minting of dollars worth only 60¢, of their face value, the communication from the Governor of Hongkong asking for the improvement of the subsidiary coins of Kwangtung, and that from the French Minister suggesting currency reform, referred to it for investigation.

A SHOCKING accident, which resulted in the death of a pony, took place yesterday at Hung-hom. A bay pony was standing on the railway track when a locomotive hove in sight. The whistle was blown several times by the driver, but the pony made no effort to leave the track and before the locomotive could be brought up, the animal was knocked down and killed instantly. "The carcass," in the absence of the owner, was buried by the police.

EIGHT stowaways have had to pay dearly for their rash experience in trying to get to Sydney on board the N.D.L. s.s. *Prinz Waldemar*, on the 17th July last, without the knowledge and consent of the captain and officers of the steamer. Herr Friedrich Munkin, chief officer of the German liner, prosecuted Chah Siu Hing, a carpenter, and seven others at the Police Court to-day. The charge was established and the maximum fine of \$1,000 imposed on each of the stowaways.

TSANG OT, who describes herself a married woman residing at 23, Lan Kwai Fong, has not yet, apparently, mastered the details of the Births Registration Ordinance. When on the 6th July last, she proceeded to the Registrar General's Office to register the birth of a child, she is alleged to have furnished false information to Mr. R. O. Huicheson, assistant Registrar General, thereby getting herself into trouble. Mrs. Tsang was called upon to furnish a satisfactory explanation of her incorrect statement to the Magistrate this forenoon. After formal evidence of the charge had been taken it was decided to adjourn the case to Friday next, bail of \$250 being allowed.

As an offset to the report mentioned the other day of the probable return of the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pontiff, to Tibet, without being accorded the honour of an audience of their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, a Peking dispatch now states that Grand Councilor Yuan Shih-kai has recommended to the Throne that the Fanhsen Lamas, or Buddhist Co-Pontiffs, shall be asked to leave his monastery at Tashilunbo, Tibet, and pay a visit to Peking. The Dalai Lama and Fanhsen Lama are rivals for the temporal power in Tibet and it is doubtless the idea of playing the one off against the other that has prompted the suggested invitation to Peking.

The Hongkong Bank Case.

JUDGMENT FOR SHANGHAI

MAGNATE.

STAY OF EXECUTION AGREED TO.

Following the sensational termination, as we reported yesterday, to the action brought by Lau Man Cho, alias Liu Mok Shun, a gentleman, residing at 173, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to recover thirty-four title deeds, which it was alleged, were the property of the plaintiff and which were wrongfully detained by this bank, and for which plaintiff also claimed \$500,000 damages for wrongful detention, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) this afternoon gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

Counsel for the defence applied for a stay of execution for a period of three months. To this the other side objected, and after some discussion a compromise was reached and the application was granted on certain conditions.

In the course of his judgment the Chief Justice said:—Now Ma Fat Ting was most cynically candid as to the means which he adopted to raise the money required for the royalty. He sold a few bills (which does not agree with the evidence as to what he said when the agreement of 1897 was made, as to his having sold many bills), and then on maturity he sold a few more and so on, and so on, until all the bills comprised in the particulars, totalling, with additions subsequently made to nearly 13 millions. But unfortunately, his story does not hold water. A considerable amount of money received on those bills could not have gone to the Wang Fung firm, but must have gone to meet the series of bills which fell due some months previously if his story is accurate; and the Wang Fung could not have received anything approaching that sum at the time it was required unless (allowing for premium and interest) practically the same number of bills had been negotiated in 1897. But Ma Fat Ting said he did not do this, but began in a smaller way, a few at first, then more, then more still, till at last the long list in the particulars now reached. But this won't do either; because as there was no question of receiving bills, but only replacing bills at maturity by new bills which supplied the funds for meeting the old ones, as well as some more cash for the Wang Fung. A simple calculation will illustrate my meaning. If the first bill was for \$50,000 the second bill or series must have been, for say, 102,720 if cash was wanted; \$50,000 on the old bill, leaving only \$50,000 cash and a third series must have been, say, for 150,000, to meet the second series, leaving again \$50,000 only for cash. So that although the ultimate liability of the Wang Fung would be (assuming the truth of the story) for the amount of the last series of dishonoured bills because that represents the amount of cash actually received by them, yet it does not fit on with Ma Fat Ting's story at all, for the sum could only have been received in instalments, beginning with a little small amount and ending with a considerable amount a few months prior to the dates of the last series, which are those contained in the particulars.

Proceeding, the Chief Justice said that the case, therefore, in its financial side broke down completely; it destroyed the whole theory of the case set up by Ma Fat Ting and his confederates, and it carried with it all the elaborate fiction on which the case was based, that the pressing and immediate necessity for raising the \$500,000 dollars in Hongkong to pay the royalty was the cause of the negotiation of these bills to the Bank. And it must destroy as a necessary consequence all the evidence as to authority to pledge the deeds in the way in which the pledging was done. He must therefore reject it. But it was said that, putting all this on one side, if it could be proved that the money raised on the last series of bills, those in question in the action, did in fact go into the coffers of the Wang Fung, then his view of the law being wrong, the Bank could recover.

In order to prove this some books were tendered in evidence as the books of the Wang Fung and the question arose whether he could receive them under the Evidence Ordinance. He could receive such books if he were satisfied that they were what they purported to be and also that they were regularly kept in the ordinary way of business. The books were produced by So Pat Ting, who said he was the accountant of the Wang Fung; but who bore no name of the Wang Fung outside or inside. So Pat Ting said, incidentally, that he and his assistant had copied them from rough books. Beyond his statement that they were Wang Fung books there was nothing to make him (his Lordship) believe that they were. In order to account for the absence of the name of the firm on the books it was pointed out that the lottery business being illegal in Hongkong it would naturally not be put on them. But the contents were harmless enough and had nothing to do with lottery, but the most cursory glance at the contents—as it was necessary that his Lordship should at least look at the contents in order to see if the requirements of the Ordinance were satisfied—showed that they were no more the Wang Fung books than was his note book. On the face of them they were the ordinary books of a regular bill discounter; there was the profit or loss of each set of transactions tallied up at the bottom of each account. There was no evidence that the Wang Fung carried on the business of bill discounting; there was evidence that they raised money by the sale of bills in the way described by Ma Fat Ting. But the book showing those transactions would be quite different from the books produced, and he was satisfied that on the face of them they were not the books of the Wang Fung, but of some other firm. The item in one book relating to a transaction in yarn was of itself almost sufficient to warrant their rejection.

"I always state a point," said the Chief Justice in conclusion, "not to reject books of account which it is the policy of the Evidence Ordinance to make evidence, but I am perfectly certain that if these books were examined by an accountant and compared with the balance sheets it would be found that they have nothing whatever to do with the Wang Fung, except the Wang Fung Canton account itself, which shows pretty plainly that they are the books of some other firm, apparently the Lai Hing, and that the Wang Fung had an account with that firm. The facts failing to establish the case, which, as I have said, might possibly have been established in law, judgment will be for the plaintiff with costs."

At this stage Mr. Pollock asked for a stay of execution for three months, in order, he said, that the defendants might consider their position and as the plaintiff was not resident in this Colony the title deeds should not be handed over to him.

Mr. Slade, strongly objected to any stay of execution. He said his client had got judgment and was entitled to it. The Bank, he said, had instituted proceedings against his client in the Chinese Courts and he did not think that the deeds should be left in their possession. Only on one condition, he remarked, would he consent to a stay of execution—and that was that any proceedings against his client by the Bank in China should be abandoned.

Mr. Pollock—Let the matter in *status quo*.

Mr. Slade—No we cannot do that.

The Chief Justice suggested that the title deeds should be taken out of the hands of the Hongkong Bank and placed in the possession of the plaintiff's solicitors. This, however, did not seem to appeal to the gentleman referred to. "They are too valuable," he said "and might be stolen."

It was ultimately agreed that the deeds should be placed in the Charter Bank, and that they could not be touched except by order of the Court.

JAPANESE SUGAR TRUST.

PROPOSED FORMATION.

In view of the successful result of the conference between the Dai Nippon, Yokohama, and Kobe Sugar Refining Companies, relating to the restriction in the production of sugar, a proposal has been made to form a Trust among the companies, and a conference was to be held during three days last month to devise ways and means for carrying the proposal into practice, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It is expected that, if some small concessions are made by each company, the Trust will become an accomplished fact. People may therefore look for sugar to be still higher in price before long.

We learn from the same paper that the work of construction of the Formosan mill belonging to the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company has made marked progress of late, and it is expected that the mill will be able to commence the production of crude sugar in December next. As the machinery of the mill is capable of producing crude sugar to the quantity of 120 tons a day, if the Formosan sugar market is maintained at the present rate, the company hopes to reap a net profit of \$280,000 in six months, during which 20,000 bags of refined sugar can be produced. This will be about 20 per cent. per annum on the capital invested in the mill and the working fund. Some of the holders of the company's new shares favour the calling-up of the second instalment on the new shares, and this view is endorsed by the board of directors, who are convinced that the company will be able to pay a regular dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., and the present time, when the demand for money is small and a large supply is available, is considered opportune for calling up the second instalment. The board of directors has therefore decided to call up Y,000,000 on the new shares (Y,750,000 on each share), to be paid between the 5th and 10th December next.

THE FORMOSAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY. The eighth half-yearly general meeting of the Formosan Sugar Refining Company, held last week, adopted the proposal to distribute a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and also a proposal to issue debentures to the amount of Y5,000,000, and embark on the transport business by rail and steamer, in addition to sugar refining. It seems a peculiar conjunction, but we presume the idea is that the company can do its own transport cheaper than it can get it done by the shipping companies.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THREE CASES ON THE CALENDAR.

The Criminal Sessions Court was formally opened by Mr. Justice Gomeriz, this morning, and immediately adjourned until Monday next, when juries are expected to attend.

There are only three cases on the calendar to be decided, as follows:—

- 1.—Lam Kiu—making a false declaration.
- 2.—Li Sik, Cheung Hi, Fan Shui and Chan Tsin—(a) robbery (b) receiving stolen property.
- 3.—Chung J—manslaughter.

THE want of proper accommodation for the numerous deportees passing through the Colony on their way to China was well illustrated this morning, when 150 undesirable from the Dutch East Indies were landed from the steamer *Tjinhai*. In a miserable drizzle these unfortunate men were taken to the Central Police Station and left in the open until the time arrived for their re-shipment. It is not exaggerating when we say that less than a quarter of these men show unmistakable signs of illness, and the symptoms in a few cases exhibit signs, perhaps, of beri-beri. Five of the men were found to be worse than the rest, and they had to be sent to the Tung Wah Hospital in a practically dying condition. A large number was shipped to Canton to-day; the remainder are expected to leave in the course of a day or so.

Tung Wa Hospital.

ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

DISTRICT HOSPITAL SCHEME.

Following upon the announcement we made yesterday of the grant by Government of an extensive area of Crown land for a new Chinese hospital for the treatment of small-pox cases, to be conducted under the auspices of the Tung Wa Hospital, we have to-day to congratulate the directors of that admirably managed institution upon their recent acquisition of desirable premises which will help to broaden the sphere of usefulness, large as it is at present, of the Tung Wa Hospital. The success attending the experimental innovation of treating Chinese patients sick of the plague in district hospitals, has led the Tung Wa directors to purchase ten houses which will be adequately fitted up for the purpose of district hospital. The idea, of course, is to remove the apprehension existing in the minds of the ignorant Chinese cooler and others of their type that conveyance to hospital in cases of plague is synonymous with transference to certain death. It has long since been recognised that, for success to attend the efforts of the medical and sanitary authorities in their campaign for the eradication of the dread disease, the co-operation of the Chinese inhabitants must be secured. To attain that the wisdom of the plan in first of all overcoming deep-seated native prejudices must commend itself to the community at large as it has been found expedient by the board of directors of the Tung Wa who have translated their idea in theory into the practical scheme of buying the houses for conversion into district hospitals. Much yet remains to be done to put into working effect the committee's project, and the first and main essential in that direction is the acquisition of funds to discharge the cost of the buildings and their proper equipment as hospitals. We have sufficient reliance in the characteristic liberality of the Chinese residents in Hongkong, such as take—not an academic but a practical and real interest in the affairs of the Colony and of their less favoured compatriots—to confidently believe that before long the required amount of money will be forthcoming for the carrying out of the directors' project in its entirety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

ANTICATTIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—We had better hasten at once to explain that "Anticattin" is not a quick remedy for sea-sickness, but a poison wonderfully effective in getting rid of cats. We have read with interest your leader of the 16th inst. entitled the Work of the Sanitary Board, and your warning example of Australia and the rabbit pest. But we are of opinion that Sunday battues, though very useful and also probably productive of good sport, will make little headway against the cats once they fairly start breeding. You may say "What about the homeless fleas when the cats are defunct?" Sir, the fleas will find other homes. But you will probably ask "Will Anticattin kill bats?" Yes, Sir, Anticattin will kill bats, and quite painlessly. In short, Anticattin has so far brought peace on earth, and goodwill to—Yours very truly,

THE ANTICATTIN COMPANY, LTD.,

Kilkenny,

Ireland.

Macao, 18th September.

MARINE COURT.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Policeman A. C. Burford charged Kwok Tsung, master of the steam launch *Shan Lee*, with unlawfully failing to stop his launch when called upon to do so, by a Police Officer on the 6th instant.

It was stated for the prosecution by P. G. Burford that at about 9.45 p.m. on the 6th instant, he was in a gig about 200 yards south of Yau-ma-tei Ferry pier. The defendant's launch was on her way from Hongkong to Yau-ma-tei, and passed within 15 yards of the witness, when he ordered defendant to stop. Witness blew four blasts on his police whistle three times, but no notice was taken of this on the part of the defendant. In addition to this, his boat's crew hailed the defendant in Chinese, but of this also no notice was taken.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, who appeared for the defendant, prosecutor stated that the defendant was going at his usual speed. He made no attempt to stop. When the launch got to the pier, she ran bows on to it and rebounded. When witness got on board, he saw a European. He told the coxswain that he had hailed and asked him why he didn't stop. The latter replied that he rang the bell but he did not know why the engineer didn't stop the engines. The engineer's statement was that his engines were stopped.

Defendant stated on oath that a European passenger, on their arriving at Yau-ma-tei pier, told him that the police were hailing him. He saw the complainant, who ordered him to go astern and asked him to count the passengers. He first asked him why he didn't stop when hailed and he answered that he did not hear. Witness neither saw or heard complainant before reaching the pier.

The case was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consul-General received the following Telegram from the Manila Observatory at 3.55 p.m. to-day:

Cyclone or typhoon developing off the Visayan Islands.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

YUAN SHIH-KAI

A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th September.

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai was celebrated on the 16th inst.

The Empress Dowager sent presents to the Grand Councillor of a value of Tls. 20,000.

It is remarked in Peking that no other Minister has ever received presents of such value before.

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

AFFORESTATION OBJECTED TO BY CHINESE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th September.

Seven Germans have been observed to proceed with the afforestation of a part of Shantung by the planting of trees to which the Governor of the Province has ineffectually objected.

The Waiwupn accordingly has made representations to the German Minister urging him to put a stop to the unauthorized action of his subjects.

FOREIGN LOANS.

PROPOSAL BY VICEROY OF CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th September.

H.E. Yang Hsi-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, has held a conference with Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai at which he submitted a scheme for the raising of foreign loans wherewith to reorganize the Navy.

Both Prince Ching and Yuan Shih-kai agreed with the scheme. Viceroy Yang will, therefore, memorialize the Throne in the sense of his proposal outlined to the Grand Councillors.

ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th September.

The Ministry of War has decided to establish a college in Peking for the purpose of training cadets for the prospective reorganized Navy and Army.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATION OF THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th September.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager personally instructed the Grand Councillors to cause to be printed several tens of thousands of copies of the Imperial Decree of the 1st day of the eighth moon [relating to the institution of constitutional government].

Their Majesties further commanded that these prints should be widely circulated and posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Provinces to appease the minds of the populace on the subject.

The Glasgow Unemployed.

LONDON, 16th September.

At a meeting of Glasgow citizens presided over by the Lord Provost, a relief fund for the unemployed was opened, £3,600 sterling being immediately subscribed.

Lotteries in England.

The Parliamentary Committee on Lotteries recommends that it be made illegal for newspapers to charge entrance fees for their competitions.

Later.

The Hague Conference.

Holland, at the request of Germany and Italy, has invited the Powers represented at the Second Hague Conference to participate in a further international conference at the Hague, probably in 1909, for the elaboration of a draft universal treaty for the international regulation of exchange.

The Governorship of New York.

President Roosevelt has secured the Saratoga Convention's re-nomination of Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York State whom the Republican bosses opposed on account of his anti-gambling and corruption policy.

An Agent's Liability.

THE CHINA EXPRESS CO.'S CASE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this morning, gave his reserved decision in the case in which William Barker, trading as William Barker and Company, Beaconsfield Arcade, claimed from the China Express Company, of Duddell Street, ten cases of fire bricks, which the plaintiff alleged were wrongfully detained by the defendants, or in the alternative the value—94.

In this case, the reader will remember, the whole question was whether the plaintiff should pay certain charges made by the defendants. The charges were: \$5 for commission, etc., and \$7.50 landing charges. His Lordship held that the \$5 for commission was lawful, but that the extra charge was not. He non-suited the plaintiff, and directed that both sides pay their own costs.

In delivering judgment, his Lordship said:—I have taken time to consider my decision in this case, and am delivering a written judgment because although the actual amount involved is only the small sum of \$7.50 the question I have to decide is important as concerning the right of forwarding agent to collect fees from consignees in the Colony.

The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—The plaintiff who trades in Hongkong as William Barker and Company, sent an order on 18th April last to a firm—the Hailey Down Draft Furnace Company—for the supply of ten cases of fire bricks. The vendor delivered the goods to the firm of A. H. Post and Company, freight contractors of New York, and received from them the document which is entitled a through bill of lading and which is in effect a receipt for the goods and a contract for carriage. This document was signed "A. H. Post and Company," as forwarders, was endorsed in blank by the Hailey Down Company and sent by them to plaintiff, with a bill for the price, which was accepted by the plaintiff. This through bill of lading contained a notice that application for delivery must be made to the China Express Company, Hongkong. On 20th August, the defendants, the China Express Company, received a bill of lading comprising these and other goods signed by the New York agents for the U.S. and China-Japan Steamship line, and endorsed in blank by A. H. Post and Company. They also received from A. H. Post and Company a slip giving the amount of freight to be collected, and instructing them that consignee was to pay all charges. The word "consignee" here evidently indicates the ultimate consignee—W. M. Barker and Co.—who are described as such on the face of this paper. On receipt of these documents the defendant company sent to the plaintiff an invoice claiming \$7.50 for their charges in addition to the sum due to Post for freight. Now it appears that the plaintiff had previously notified the defendant company that he would pay no charges to them and that he desired them not to handle any goods which might arrive consigned to him. He returned the invoice stating that he had already desired the defendant company not to handle his goods and he refused to pay the defendants' charges. He then received from the defendants another invoice claiming \$12.50 for charges, and a letter of advice with an endorsement asking if he refused the cargo and stating that a special landing could not be arranged unless the agents had previous notice. Some correspondence followed and finally the plaintiff went to the office of the defendant company and tendered the amount of freight claimed by Post, but defendants refused to accept it or to give a delivery order unless their charges were also paid. On August 26th defendants removed the goods from the Kowloon Godowns to their own premises in Hongkong, and defendants' manager, Mr. Hickie, explains that he did this for convenience as he was moving other goods which had come under the same bill of lading and it was cheaper to move them together. Finally, as defendants would not give a delivery order in return for the freight, except on payment of their charges, and as to \$7.50 the cost of bringing the goods over from Kowloon, the plaintiff brought this action for the delivery up of the goods or their value and he asks for the expenses of transferring them back to Kowloon where he required them. Now, this being an action of detinue the first question to consider is whether the plaintiff has the property in the goods he claims and a right to possession.

If the property has not passed to him he cannot, of course, claim the goods themselves, though if they are wrongfully withheld he may have an action on the contract for damages against his vendor. It was urged for the defendant that the property had never passed to the plaintiff; that the China Express Company, as consignees of the bill of lading, had the *jus disponendi* vested in them, and furthermore, that where a bill of lading is taken to the vendor's order it is decisive of his intention to reserve the *jus disponendi* and prevent the property passing to the vendee. I think that I can dispose very shortly of this argument. The question of the passing of property has to be decided on the whole facts of the case and I have no doubt whatever that when the vendor delivered the goods to the forwarding agent and sent a through bill of lading endorsed in blank to the plaintiff the property in the goods then passed to the vendee by the election of the vendor. As to the bill of lading for carriage by sea it was a contract between the forwarding agent and the carriers and its endorsement to the defendant company did no more than transfer to them the right, not of course right in property, possessed by the forwarding agent. Again it was argued for defendants that plaintiff could not bring this action without bringing into Court the amount admitted to be due for freight. The reply is, I think, that if defendant wrongfully refused delivery of the goods they were guilty of conversion and became from that moment

tenors. Supposing, under the old system of pleading they had in such a case pleaded that it would be a good replication by plaintiff that the tender of an amount sufficient to discharge the lien had been made and it would be wholly unnecessary to allege payment into Court. (See the form in Bullen and Leake 3rd edition, page 746). I am clear that no payment into Court was necessary. The property then being in the plaintiff has he further the right to possession? He has not that right if the goods were subject to lien for defendants' charges and I come thus to a main point at issue: Were defendants entitled to insist on payment of their charges before giving a delivery order? Now, the contract between plaintiff and his vendors in New York must be taken, I think, to be that the vendors were to select the goods ordered by plaintiff and dispatch them in the proper and customary manner by carrier selected by the vendors. The purchaser was to pay for the goods by acceptance of the bill drawn on him by the vendors and he was to pay the carrier the sum due under the contract of carriage entered into by the vendors as his agent. What then was the sum due under the contract of carriage? I will go back to the original contract between plaintiff and the Hailey Down Company. It is clear that this was not an F.O.B. contract. Plaintiff ordered the goods on the understanding that he was to pay for them by his acceptance, and that the vendors were to provide the goods and arrange for their transit to Hongkong, the costs of this transit being paid by the purchaser. Now, the contract for carriage is contained in the through bill of lading. It there provided that freight and disbursements are to be paid as per margin, and by Clause 2 it is agreed that the forwarders are to have a general lien on the goods for freight, insurance, and charges advanced. What then is the amount which is to be paid by the shipper or the consignee and for which the forwarders are to have a lien on the goods carried? There is a reference to the margin, but as a matter of fact the amount is not entered on the margin of this document. Referring to the memo from the forwarding firm in New York to defendants, their agents in Hongkong, I find that the total amount to be collected is \$40.44 (gold). This total is made up of four items, three of which speak for themselves—ocean freight, inland freight, and cartage. The fourth item in one of \$3.50 for forwarding. This, I suppose, represents the office expenses and commission charged by the New York forwarders. Now, this amount the plaintiff was perfectly willing to pay and did in fact tender to the defendants. He says, however, that his liability must be limited to this amount and he objects to being charged anything further by the defendants, with whom, as he rightly says, he has no contract, and to whom he had previously given notice that he wished to have nothing to do with them. Now, the vendors might, I suppose, have put the goods on board themselves, charging the plaintiffs their costs of so doing as part of the price and draw on him for that amount. They would then have sent him the ship's bill of lading direct and he would have been given delivery on payment of the ocean freight. They have not done so, and apparently for several reasons. It would have been necessary themselves to arrange and pay for the inland freight and cartage. Very possibly they did not care to undertake business of this sort; it is quite probable that they have not the necessary staff. Then again it appears that they had several parcels of goods for China and it is suggested that by shipping them all under one bill of lading they might effect in appreciable saving of freight. The arrangement they made was not on unreasonable one and one, I must hold, they had the implied authority of plaintiff to effect it on his behalf. It comes then to this—that plaintiff has a contract with Post and Company of New York to carry his goods for him to Hongkong, no express sum being stipulated, for they are entitled to charge him a reasonable sum and they have a lien on the goods for that amount. Are Post and Company limited to the sum of \$40.44 gold mentioned in their memo? The manager of the defendant company points out that by the memo he is instructed that consignee (which clearly means the defendants, the consignees of the through bill of lading) is to pay all charges at Hongkong. He further states that he has to remit in full to his people in New York the sum collected for their account and that the course of business is for him to recover his charges from the consignee here. Obviously he is entitled to be paid for his trouble and if he is not entitled to recover here he has a claim against his New York people. Obviously again Post and Company are entitled to debit the consignees with the Hongkong charges, if these are reasonably incurred, but if their local agent hand over the goods on which they have a lien without recovering the amount due, the local agent has failed in his duty and the principals might refuse to recognise any claim against themselves.

It seems to me that Post and Company are not limited to the amount of \$40.44 gold, but are entitled to charge the consignee any sum not unreasonably incurred in the performance of their contract. For this sum they and their agent in Hongkong would have a lien on the goods against the consignee. If, for instance, Post and Company had doubled their forwarding charge in New York, making it five dollars gold instead of \$3.50 gold and informed the China Express Company that they were to retain their charges out of the amount collected, I do not suppose that plaintiff would have made any complaint. It can make no difference that Post and Company have left it to their agent here to make a reasonable charge here and retain it for his own remuneration. Now, the defendants claim that plaintiff has to pay them \$11.50, being as to \$5 their charges and commission and as to \$7.50 expenses of removal from Kowloon. The charge of \$5 seems to me reasonable and one they are entitled to make. As to the \$7.50 I think it is different. They have been previously warned by plaintiff not to handle his goods. There was no valid reason to remove goods which might have

remained another five days in the godown free of rent. It was attempted to prove for the defence a custom of merchants for agents to incur such charges and debit the consignees of the goods with them. But first of all I cannot find on the evidence that any such custom has been proved as would apply to the circumstances of this case. It would be utterly unreasonable to hold that a person may render services to another which he has been given notice that the other does not require and then charge him with their cost. I hold then that the charge of \$5 was good and lawful and that defendants as agents for Post and Company had a lien for that amount on the goods. As to the \$7.50 the charge is bad, and plaintiff was never liable to pay it. I think the justice of the case may be met by non-suiting the plaintiff, and I direct that each side pay their own costs.

He is entitled to the goods on payment of Post's bill of \$5.44 gold and \$5.00 local currency for Hongkong charges.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GANG ROBBERY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th September.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a daring robbery took place at a house belonging to a wealthy man named Ho Ke Chung, in Lo Pai Hong Street, in the Western suburb. Some fifteen robbers entered the house, six in chairs and others as followers under the guise of visitors on a friendly call to Mr. Ho. The doorkeepers thought they were friends of the master and admitted them without the slightest suspicion. When the strangers had all got into the house they held up the inmates, threatening them with revolvers and ransacked every part of the premises, apparently to ascertain where the valuables were kept. They did not decamp from the house until eleven o'clock, after they had succeeded in getting together all the valuable articles that they could lay their hands on, which are said to be worth over 5,000, consisting of jewellery and gold ornaments, etc. The case was at once reported to the Nankow magistrate who immediately deputed a weiyuan on the same day to make an inspection of the house. The police are using their best efforts to hunt up the perpetrators of the outrage.

ADMIRAL LI ON TOUR.

Admiral Li Chun yesterday proceeded to the West River to make a tour of inspection of the waterways.

PROTECTING RIVER STEAMERS.

The Government gunboat *Ayong Kum* has been despatched to cruise in the vicinity of the Tai Shan barrier for the purpose of protecting the vessels running between Hongkong and Canton.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues during the 8th moon in Canton was 11,612,675 taels for the 1st ten days and 18,972,538 for the 2nd ten days as reported by the Likin officials.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONER.

Pending the arrival of Taitai Im Ku, Taitai Wei Hsu will be in charge of the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs, attached to the Viceroy's yamen in place of Taitai Wen Tsung Yao who is about to leave here for Lhasa to take up his new appointment as Imperial Assistant Resident Minister.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The eighth section of the Canton-Hankow Railway trunk line from Kwai Tin to Nguan Chai Au, a distance of nearly nine miles, has been completed and was opened for traffic on the 15th instant; the total length of the road now in working order from Wungsha is 34 miles.

A BENEVOLENT PRISONER.

Tsui Kwai, a prisoner in the Nankow gaol, who was greatly moved by the distress of the sufferers by the recent disastrous flood in the riverine districts, contributed to the relief fund an amount of money, a trifling sum it is true, but his little all he could manage to save from the mess allowance he received in the prison. He also sent twenty bundles of cotton cloth of his own make during his stay in the industrial institution as a gift to the Canton Flood Fund for sale. Such a benevolent act on the part of a prisoner as that of Tsui's was highly appreciated by the Central Relief Committee and the latter have now presented him with an address in token of their appreciation of his benevolence. On inquiry it was ascertained that Tsui was a Chinese scholar and he had been studying in Japan for some time, and is a young man of very enlightened views. He was put to prison during the administration of ex-Viceroy Chow Fu in Canton.

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS.

The 27th day of this moon being the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the Canton Self-Government Society has convened a general meeting for the 17th instant for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the birthday of the ancient sage.

N.W. KWANGCHOW PREFECT.

The newly appointed Kwangchow Prefect, Ko Kun Cheung, arrived here this morning from Macao on board the gunboat *Kwong Yuen*. He will take up his temporary residence in Wai Pin Street until taking over charge of his new post.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following teams will meet in a match on the Club's ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m.:—Mr. R. Hancock's team: Messrs. R. Hancock (Capt.), A. E. Leeding, L. E. J. H. Houghton, 10th Mah. Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, W. Edwards, W. C. D. Turner, R. O. Hutchison, A. W. J. Feaks, L. R. Makin, L. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid. Regt., L. R. Lucy, R.A., and Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A. Mr. Pearce's team: Messrs. T. E. Pearce (Capt.), A. A. Claxton, H. Hancock, Capt. Garnett, E. A. Messrs. E. W. Day, E. B. Reed, Corp. Gooding, 3rd Mid. Regt., Messrs. E. A. Fowler, H. L. Manderson, L. L. O. Larmour, E. A. Messrs. R. C. Wichey, E. H. Hinds and G. E. Shields.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

ENTRIES FOR THE HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE SHIELD COMPETITION 1908/9 will close in the under signed on SATURDAY, 25th September. Entrance Fee \$10 each team.

A. E. ASGER, Hon. Sec. and Treas. Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [851]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Consolidated, of 17 State St., New York City, U.S.A., has, on the 20th day of August, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"VASELINE" in the name of THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—An EMOLLIENT and MEDICINAL PREPARATION for External and Internal use in class three.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of September, 1908.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants. [849]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 19th September, 1908, at Noon, opposite No. 2, Police Station, Wanchai,

ONE MOTOR LAUNCH. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [850]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAICHING"

Captain Patmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFLAIX & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [851]

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

KEEN RIVALRY AMONGST THE SHIPPERS IN BOMBAY.

The China mail steamer *Devanah* sailed from Bombay, on August 18, with 3,024 chests of Malwa opium, representing the aggregate value of some rupees 390,000, in round figures.

This parcel completes the permissible maximum for this calendar year's export of Malwa opium from India, which, for the first time in the annals of the Malwa trade, has been restricted by Government having allotted 15,000 chests as this year's share. For the next year's export the quantity fixed is 150 chests, according to the policy to which the Indian Government are committed.

APPRECIATION IN PRICES.

Owing to advices coming from China of signs of an expected improvement in the Malwa trade, there were shipments from India which would be temporarily stopped on the quantity fixed for this year being exported well before the end of the year. All merchants have exerted themselves to despatch early as much opium as possible before the maximum quantity permitted was reached, and hence the early completion of the total allowed for this year's export. Great was the excitement and scramble for opium amongst shippers, each trying to send forward as much as he could, thus forcing up the prices fully 10 per cent. by each striving to hurry his parcel through the Customs before other shipments were completed of the remaining portion yet unshipped. From that date until January 13, 1909, when the first China mail is fixed to sail, there will be no more exports of Malwa opium from this port.

EXCESSES IN REVENUE.

A correspondent of the *Times* of India, writing on the subject of opium, states that judging by the proceeds of the monthly Bengal opium sales at Calcutta, the policy of restriction to which the Government of India have committed themselves has not, so far, shown the expected reduction in the opium revenue, for the returns for the current official year to date indicates an excess of rupees 4,300,000, over the estimate, and for the past month rupees 500,000 more than the estimate.

The writer explains that while the actual restriction for the period in question consists of a reduction of 100 chests in the quantity of Bengal opium monthly offered for sale at Calcutta, as a result of the declaration to sell three hundred chests a month less from January next, sell here, in sympathy with the improvement, have been getting much more than their estimate rates for their opium at monthly sales and this profit, very much more than covers even the value of the 100 chests reduced in the quantity offered monthly for sale, while the value of the reduction, the excess due to better prices realised has been rupees 4,300,000, and hence these large excesses in this year's opium revenue up to date.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY

FROM US A

VICTOR



AT

\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR

OUR

LATEST RECORDS,

IMPROVED

MACHINES

AND THE

MARVELLOUS

AUXETOPHONE

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [35]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

ENTRANCE

CHATER ROAD (Kowloon).

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS

ESTABLISHMENT in the

PENINSULA.

FACING HONGKONG'S BEAUTIFUL

HARBOUR.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS

THROUGHOUT.

PRIVATE BAR,

BILLIARDS and

READING ROOM.

ENTIRELY UNDER

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SURROUNDED BY

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

STRING BAND

PLAYS DURING AND AFTER DINNER.

ON

SATURDAYS.

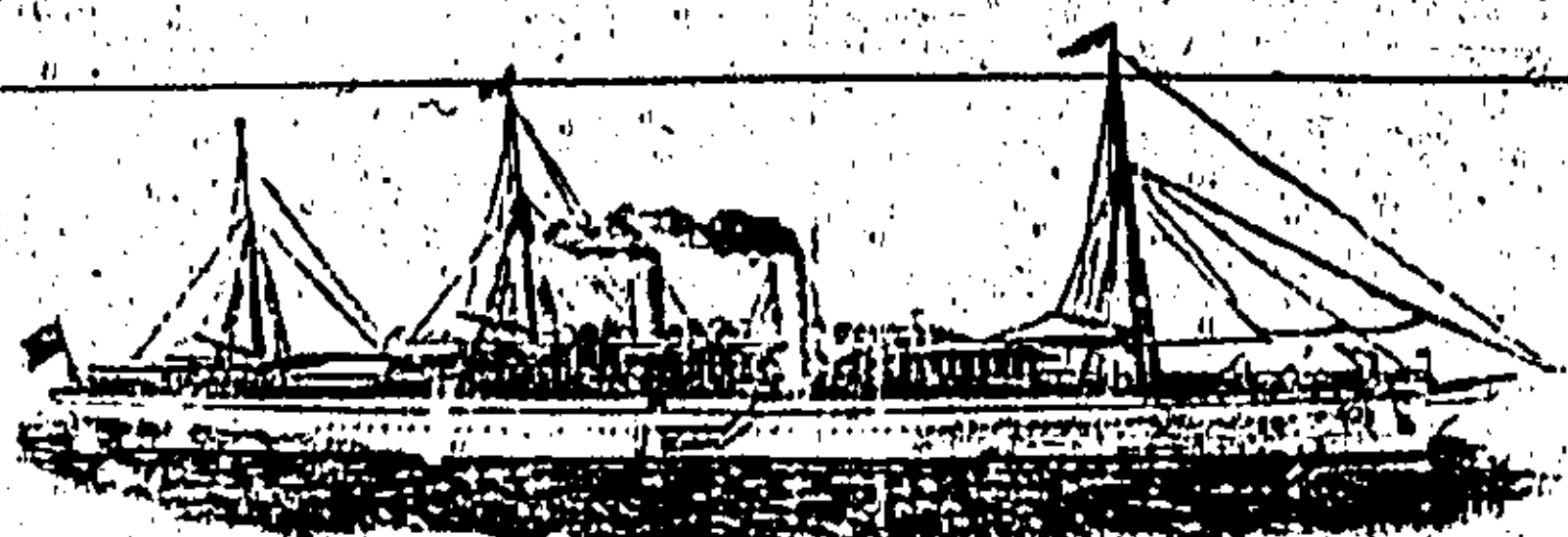
SPECIAL TERMS TO ARMY AND NAVY PEOPLE.

For Further Particulars, apply

MANAGER

Kowloon, 14th September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" at 1 P.M. "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class 47/10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... 44/0. " 44/0.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Head Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.
[15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, TSING-CHOW, SHANGHAI, and CHEFOO	"CHIPSUNG"	SATURDAY, 19th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	SUNDAY, 21st Sept., Daylight
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	FRIDAY 9th Oct., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 21 DAYS.

The steamers "Kutsumi," "Namsang" and "Fooking" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	19th Sept., 9 A.M.
AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	19th " 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	21st " 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	22nd " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	24th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS-TRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	10th Oct. "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [13]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamer
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, midships.—Electric
Light.—Perfect Cuisine.—Surgeon and Stewardsess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [11]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for COLOMBO, MARSEILLES and LONDON, TO-MORROW, the 19th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo (for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. Malta, due in London on 26th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [17]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Capt. S. H. Baisson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. [18]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.O. and TACOMA,
VIA

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI,
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Invincible.....	4,789	Jas. Boyd	Sept. 22nd
Craigvar.....	4,415	B. C. Edmonds	Oct. 9th
Bavaria.....	6,435	W. Shotton	Nov. 10th
Kumar.....	6,434	F. S. Cowley	Dec. 1st
Yamato.....	4,563	G. B. McGill	Dec. 22nd

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1908. [19-20]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SHIMOSA".....10th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. [20]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th Sept. 1908. [21]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK &
BOSTON.AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA
PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

THE Steamship

"INDRAMAYO."

on 21st September, at 5 P.M.

For freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [756]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Oliffent, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [847]

Intimations

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar
at pupils' residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and
Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1907. [100]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [101]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI, 1908. [102]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Open Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Cuffs mended on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorress will also be most grateful
for any PATCHES or old Kewlars to be made
into Bonnets for the Children of the Poor Schools
who are taught by the Sisters.

HONGKONG, 17th Sept. 1908. [103]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 18th September, 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & primecut—Mal Lung Pa B. 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shiu " 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 18

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang 26

Bullock's Brains— " Know per set 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each 50

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li 58

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum per lb 18

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 12

" Feet—Ngau Keok each 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tan-koek set \$1.00

" Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwai 22

" Leg—Young Pei 22

" Shoulder—Young Shan 20

" Figs' Chikling—Chai cheong 24

" Brakes—Chi Know per set 2

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 13

" Head—Chi Tau 14

" Heart—Chi Sum each 10

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu pair 7

" Liver—Chi Kon B

" Pork Chop—Chi Kai Kwai 22

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 20

" Leg—Chu Pei 22

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 17

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau
Keok set 10

" Heart—Young Sum each 6

" Kidneys—Young Yiu 10

" Liver—Young Con 22

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22

" Soot Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai B 30

" Ducks, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30

" Ducks

